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WHITSTABLE URBAN DISTRICT

1960

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

In Office 1960 - 1961:

Chairman of the Council, Councillor Group Captain J.H. Dand.

Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Miss M.A. Powell.

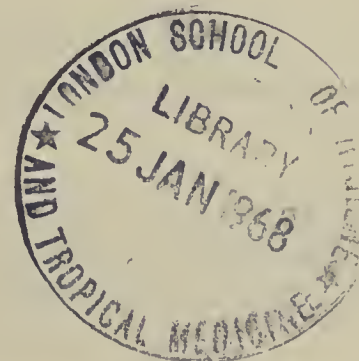
Clerk and Chief Financial Officer
F. Tomlinson, F.I.M.T.A., A.R.V.A.

Chief Public Health Inspector
F.W.I. Whitehouse, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Engineer and Surveyor
B.E. Hardy, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mn.E.

Public Health Department, Gate Lodge, The Castle,
Whitstable

Telephone : Whitstable 2233



Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1960.

It has been the custom to make some comment in the preface to the report on the local situation, but I find it difficult to point to any change other than development in other fields than those of public health. Such things as the town plan, industrial development and the growth of private enterprise housing may well exert an influence in the future and once the boundary commission has carried out its survey there may be other changes in the wind.

The town has a population weighted by a greater than normal proportion of elderly persons, because it is such a pleasant area in which to retire and yet there is an active core in the life of the town of growing families and young people. The former demand amenities while the latter demand opportunities. The Public Health Department is very much concerned with the amenities and seek to protect the growing population from risks to their health through any faults in the environment.

I wish to thank the Councillors and the Council Officers for their co-operation and assistance in our work together for the health and welfare of Whitstable and in particular to thank Mr. Whitehouse and other members of the Public Health Department for their able support.

THE LIVING COMMUNITY

The population was reported at mid-1960 as 18,090, but the 1961 census has shown the latest figure to be 19,534; an appreciable growth.

The number of births was comparable to that of 1959 and numbered 233, giving an uncorrected birth rate of 12.9 per thousand population, and corrected with the population factor we get a birth rate of 16.3 which compares with the England & Wales figure of 17.1.

The area of the town including backland is 7,670 acres and the number of inhabited dwellings is 7,849.

THE PASSING COMMUNITY

The rise in deaths in 1959 was not sustained and a more reasonable annual figure of 291 occurred, of which 138 were males and 153 females, 2 of those deaths were infant deaths and both were under one week old; this with five still-births gives a perinatal mortality of 29 per thousand live and still-births. The general death rate was 16 per thousand population which is corrected for population make-up to 10.3 compared to the England & Wales death rate of 11.5.

STATISTICS (Vital and Morbid) 1960

Population Mid 1960 18,090

Live Births = 233

Male = 124 Female = 109

England
& Wales

Live Births rate per 1,000 population 12.9

17.1

Still-births = 5 Infant deaths = 2

Total Live and Still-births = 238

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births-total.. .. 8.6

21.7

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births-legitimate.. 8.8

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births-illegitimate nil

Neonatal Mortality rate (first 4 wks) per 1,000 live births 8.6

Illegitimate live births 8

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births.. 3.4

Maternal deaths (including abortion) nil

Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births nil

Deaths all causes = 291

Male = 138 Female = 153

Deaths under 1 week = 2

Male = 1 Female = 1

Death rate per 1,000 population 16.0

11.5

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus:-

Total 11 Male 8 Female 3

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Cause

1 male - 8 hours Persistent Atelecstasis

1 female - 2 days Atelecstasis
Prematurity
Cerebral damage

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

CAUSE	1959	1960
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	4
" " Lung, Bronchus	14	11
" " Breast	3	12
" " Uterus	2	4
Other Malignant Neoplasms	35	25
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	2	2
Diabetes	3	2
Vasc: Lesions of Nervous Sytem	47	59
Coronary Disease, Angina	61	53
Hypertension with Heart Disease	11	5
Other Heart Diseases	64	49
Other Circulatory Disease	24	14
Influenza	3	-
Pneumonia	12	7
Bronchitis	9	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	2	2
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	3	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformation	1	3
Other defined or ill defined diseases	23	22
Motor Vehicle accidents	1	-
Other Accidents	9	3
Suicide	1	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	Quarters of year				By Age Groups					Totals	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+	1960	1959
Scarlet Fever	6	2	4	2	4	10	-	-	-	14	34
Measles	4	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	6	232
Whooping Cough	-	8	-	1	3	3	1	2	-	9	12
Pneumonia	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5
Acute Polio.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	4	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS	Quarters of year				By Age Groups				Totals	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	1960	1959
Respiratory										
Female	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	1
Male	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Other Forms										
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Number on T.B. Register - 31st December 1960
(1959 figures in parenthesis)

Respiratory : Male 70 (76) Female 43 (46)
Other Forms : Male 12 (12) Female 22 (22)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

It was a very quiet year for infectious diseases. There was a drop in the number of cases of scarlet fever and measles was quite rare. I am pleased to report that there were no cases of acute Poliomyelitis and no cases of Dysentery were notified.

A small outbreak of illness involving four persons was investigated; no cause for the trouble was discovered. These cases were brought to our notice as possible food poisoning but there was some doubt about that and tests did not find any infecting organism to be present.

In the late part of May we had notice of a danger of occurrence of infectious hepatitis through contacts in one of the schools in the town, and a careful check was made. It was thought desirable to warn the General Practitioners in the area of the possibility of other cases. Fortunately nothing came of the matter and the known cases were the only ones which were known to have occurred.

A persistent carrier of dysentery who was due to return to residential school had to be kept under observation with routine tests for two months, including admission to hospital for treatment.

No cases were known to have occurred in his home contacts in Whitstable.

Tuberculosis

The Mass Radiography Unit visited in the early autumn of 1960.

The total number of persons X-rayed when the Mass Radiography Service visited Whitstable in September was 2,081. Approximately 1 in 8 of the possible population. 538 of these were X-rayed for the first time.

It is satisfactory that 25% of the examinations were new persons examined but it is equally clear that the habit of having an X-ray of the chest has not taken on yet.

During the year three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and it is possible that two of these were brought to light by a visit to the unit, although we would not know this as the follow up from mass X-ray is a strictly confidential procedure carried out in conjunction with the family doctor.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(County Health Service)

During 1960 the following immunisation work was carried out by the General Medical practitioners or by the County Health Department staff:-

			No. up to <u>Aged 2 yrs</u>
Diphtheria Immunisation:-			
Primary immunisation	=	238	231
Re-inforcing immunisation	=	109	2
Whooping Cough Inoculation	=	204	198
Smallpox Vaccination:-			
Primary	=	154	149
Revaccination	=	5	-
Poliomyelitis:-			<u>2 injections</u> <u>3 injections</u>
Up to age 15	=	78	365
Over age 15	=	440	688
Up to age 2 years	=	213	216

As the primary immunisation against diphtheria totalled more than the new births during the year the level of protection was maintained. Those who are seeking re-enforcement inoculations are not sufficient in number to keep protection at a good level.

The smallpox vaccination figures show a 60% acceptance. I would again remark that we are the door-step of England and it is very easy for anyone to arrive in this area from smallpox areas in other parts of the world well within the incubation period of the disease and that we are dependent on this smallpox vaccination routine to protect both the individual and the community.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Water Supply

This comes from deep chalk wells in Canterbury, and has a hardness of 284 parts per million, with a negligible amount of fluoride. It is chlorinated at source to achieve a residual of 0.15 parts per million of chlorine in the mains. This is a good safe water which needs fluoridation to bring it to the desirable level for optimum dental health in our children. The question of adding fluoride to the supply has not been considered, but many parents are known to take their own action in the matter by giving fluoride drinks to their children to provide dental protection. Such action receives support from the dental profession with whom parents should discuss the matter.

Refuse

The Council made further developments in mechanisation at the refuse tip to improve handling and control and to prevent nuisance.

Clean Air

Further attention was given to the Tar Macadam Works, and improved supervision and attention to dust suppression was noted.

Sewerage

We had one well publicised disturbance in the sewers over Whit weekend which gave rise to bitter and well justified complaint. The incident arose from a rusted flap in a sewer link which resulted in crude sewage gaining access to the storm water overflow. Needless to say the Public Health Department was in it.

General attention and schemes of improvement go forward to overcome the problems of storm water discharge and sewage disposal in a town which grows and also seems to be more than normally subject to occasional and very heavy rain storms.

Cleansing of Dirty Premises

In order to meet the occasional need for cleansing a filthy house where the occupants cannot deal with the situation, (usually elderly and infirm cases), a team from the manual staff was organised and this special arrangement will be useful.

Unfit Houses

The Housing Department is encouraged to maintain close contact with us on special cases and we are glad to help or advise where we can.

The unfit houses from the 1955 survey were dealt with by the end of the year and a further check of the town was in progress. The Chief Public Health Inspector refers to this in his report.

Public Mortuary

During the year it was found possible to make arrangements for the public mortuary needs of the town to be met by the Herne Bay mortuary. The latter is a well equipped public mortuary with conditions very suitable for post mortem work and for viewing. This arrangement is one which will be found acceptable to the relatives as well as to the Coroner and the Pathologist, and, one may think, also to the central figure, in the greater opportunity for respect to be shown.

The new arrangement began at the end of 1960.

National Assistance Act, Section 47

No orders were sought under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. A few cases were visited and are under supervision, of elderly infirm persons who find it difficult to manage. It is thought preferable to solve such problems otherwise than by seeking a justices order for removal, if it is possible to do so. One very difficult case was so resolved by eventual acceptance of admission to hospital.

The "new poverty" is a causal factor in such cases. This "new poverty" occurs in persons of fixed income, either a small pension or some carefully established income from shares or annuities, which cannot meet the rising cost of living and household arrangements dependent on some paid domestic help break down. Age cannot see the decline in standards. Memories sustain the pride that rebels at financial assistance and abhors local authority intrusion. The task for us is one of gentle infiltration into the confidence of the case until our help is accepted or the inevitability of a change to residential care or hospital admission is admitted.

Health Education

A very useful symposium was arranged locally by the Royal Society of Health on the Broiler Industry and this was attended by the inspectors.

OTHER MATTERS

A physically handicapped mentally backward vagrant took advantage of the sympathy of local residents and imposed himself on them. He proved to be a very difficult case to help. He occupied a garden hut. He was wise enough to know where he would be fed and simple enough to have no conscience in the matter. In the end by acting as a kind of contact man it was possible to help the other authorities to get him into hospital.

A certain amount of help was given to the Council on medical problems to do with staff. Industrial health services are not an established part of many local authoritys' arrangements for their staff but the Medical Officer of Health seems to be the appropriate person to be involved in such questions.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY.

September 1961

HEALTH
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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

GATE LODGE,

THE CASTLE,

WHITSTABLE.

August, 1961

To: The Chairman and Members
of the Whitstable Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the work of the
Department for the year 1960.

Total number of inspections was 6,923, made up as follows:-

Bakehouses	..	..	..	12
Milk Regulations	..	..	..	22
Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	..	..	..	33
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	90
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	153
Cafes, Licensed Premises etc.	..	..	..	115
Food Preparing Rooms	..	..	..	114
Fish Shops	..	..	..	81
Hawkers	..	..	..	28
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) 1st Visit	..	..	..	271
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) re-visit	..	..	..	158
Dwellinghouses (Housing Act)	..	..	..	262
Overcrowding	..	..	..	9
Insect Pests	..	..	..	95
Camping Sites	..	..	..	224
Refuse Heaps and Accumulations	..	..	..	87
Re-visits	..	..	..	420
Drains Inspected	..	..	..	932
Drains Tested	..	..	..	59
Cesspools	..	..	..	308
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	18
Air Pollution	..	..	..	52
Rodent Control (Council Premises	..	..	..	109
(Dwelling Houses	..	..	..	1,379
(Agricultural Premises	..	..	..	19
(Business	..	..	..	131

Civil Defence	..	..	..	33
Sea and Water Pollution	..	..	..	10
Waste Foods	..	..	..	38
Verminous Houses	..	..	..	27
Port Health	..	..	..	87
Petroleum	..	..	..	90
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	77
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	30
Factories Act	..	..	..	131
Shops Act	..	..	..	128
Water Supplies	..	..	..	31
Unsound Food	..	..	..	84
Bedding and Disinfection	..	..	..	48
Mortuary	..	..	..	65
Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	706
Rent Act	..	..	..	15
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	142

NUISANCES ABATED

During the year the following nuisances were abated:-

Roofs repaired	..	..	..	9
Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	6
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	12
Doors and windows repaired	..	..	..	18
Sinks repaired or renewed	..	..	..	5
Brickwork repaired	..	..	..	9
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	..	1
Drains relaid or repaired	..	..	..	28
Drains cleared	..	..	..	24
W.C's repaired or renewed	..	..	..	13
Ceiling and wall plaster repaired	..	..	..	28
Rising and/or penetrating damp	..	..	..	16
Water supplies	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous repairs	..	..	..	30

H O U S I N G

Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:-

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (1) | Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 533 |
| (2) | Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations | 18 |
| (3) | Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 12 |
| (4) | Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. | 94 |

Houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere

<u>Houses demolished</u> In Clearance Areas (Housing Act 1957)	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	7	19	7
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-	-	-
(3) Houses in land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	2	-	-
<u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>	Number		
(5) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	1	-	-
(6) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(7) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied

	By owner	By Local Authority
(8) After informal action by local authority	108	-
(9) After formal notice under -		
(a) Public Health Acts	6	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	3	-
(10) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-

Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(11) Retained for temporary accommodation	-	-
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(12) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

Purchase of Houses by agreement

	No. of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
(13) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders of Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year	7	19

Overcrowding

Two cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered during the year, in one case rehousing was carried out by the Council, in the other the family concerned found other accommodation.

NEW HOUSES DURING 1960

(a) Total number of houses erected during 1960	185
(b) Houses erected by Local Authority	38
(c) Houses erected by other persons	147

MEAT SUPPLIES

There have been no private slaughterhouses in the area since 1955, all slaughtering needs being met by the Canterbury Public Abattoir.

During the year a direction from the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food required the Council to review and report on existing and probable future requirements of the district for slaughterhouse facilities and the slaughterhouse facilities which are or are likely to become available to meet those requirements.

An assurance was sought and received from the Canterbury City Council that their public slaughterhouse would remain available to serve the needs of the Whitstable area.

This and other relevant information was given to all the local butchers, who raised no objection to the continuation of the present policy.

A report was duly submitted stating that there are no existing slaughterhouses in the district and no demand for slaughtering facilities and that the slaughtering facilities which are already available through the Canterbury Public Slaughterhouse meet the existing and probable future requirements of the district. The report was later agreed and confirmed by the Minister.

FOOD HYGIENE

There are approximately 300 food premises in the area comprising cafes, public houses, butchers and fish shops, bakehouses, food hawkers, registered under the Council's Private Act and premises registered under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

626 inspections were made to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations and infringements encountered were dealt with upon request.

It is the tendency for all foods that can be, to be prepacked thus materially reducing risk of contamination.

UNSOUND FOOD

The following details show the amount of unsound food voluntarily surrendered for which condemnation certificates were issued; all such food being disposed of at the Council's refuse tip:-

Cheese	415	lbs.
Meat	26	"
Tinned Meat	168	"
Fish	1,435	"
Tinned Fish	4	"
Tinned Milk	8	"
Tinned fruit	79	"
Miscellaneous	68	"
	<u>2,203</u>	lbs.

MILK SUPPLIES

All milk retailed in the area is either Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

There are three registered dairies at two of which pasteurisation is carried out. An improvement during the year was the installation of a rotating washer and steam steriliser for churn cleansing.

The number of registered distributors was 22.

Annual licences were issued as follows:-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested	14	3
Pasteurised	19	3
Sterilised	4	2

18 samples of milk were taken for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service, all of which were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

109 premises were on the Register for the sale of ice cream, manufacture now only being carried out at two premises.

13 samples which were submitted for examination were graded as follows:-

Grade 1	..	10
Grade 2	..	2
Grade 3	..	1

SHOPS ACT

The Department is responsible for the administration of this Act in accordance with powers delegated by the County Council, in connection with which a separate report has been made out.

WATER SUPPLIES

Nine samples of water were taken for bacteriological and three for chemical examination, all of which were satisfactory.

The statutory supply undertakings in the district are the Mid Kent Water Company and the Canterbury and District Water Company. A private supply in the Seasalter area serves the needs of a number of chalets.

Mains were extended in several areas to meet the needs of new residential and industrial development.

PET ANIMALS ACT

Three annual licences were issued subject to conditions recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

38 visits were carried out in connection with the operation of this Order which requires collectors of waste foods to use approved boiling plants and to conform to certain hygiene practices. Eight licences have been issued.

PORT HEALTH

Regular visits are made at the Harbour to ensure compliance with the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations and a separate report has been made on port health administration.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The following table gives details of bodies received at the Mortuary, which is situated in Island Wall:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number of bodies admitted:-		
Resident	10	9
Non-resident	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>15</u>	<u>9</u>
Number of bodies admitted for		
Post Mortem examination	21	
Number of Inquests	4	

CAUSES OF DEATH

Natural Causes	...	20
Misadventure	...	1

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

36 licences were issued during the year in connection with which 90 inspections were made to check licence conditions and to carry out such tests as were required.

CONTROL OF MOVABLE DWELLINGS

22 sites were licensed in 1960 embracing a total area of 70 acres and providing for the stationing of 1,258 caravans and tents and 240 chalets.

224 inspections were made to check compliance with licence conditions and it is pleasing to note that no major contraventions were encountered.

As from 29th August a new licensing system was brought into force by the introduction of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act. The object of the Act was twofold, namely to control the location of caravan sites and to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance.

The locations were dealt with by the Planning Committee and the conditions on the sites by the Public Health Committee.

Model standards were issued by the Minister for guidance, the majority of which were incorporated in the conditions which the Council adopted. Licences which were previously on a yearly basis are now for an unlimited period except in those cases where the planning permission is limited.

The control of tents was not affected which continue to be governed by the Public Health Act.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

The Noise Abatement Act came into force on the 27th November which made it possible to deal with noise or vibration as a Public Health statutory nuisance.

Difficulty in operation is foreseen but fortunately such complaints as have been received have been dealt with on an informal basis without recourse to statutory proceedings.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Chemical disinfection is carried out at the Disinfecting Plant, Station Road.

41 rooms were disinfected during the year, together with the following articles:-

Mattresses	18
Pillows	16
Blankets & Sheets	28
Books	<u>15</u>
	<u>77</u>

REFUSE COLLECTION

A once weekly collection of domestic refuse is carried out by means of three side loading collection vehicles manned by three drivers and six loaders. The system is virtually a kerb-side collection in that the majority of bins are brought out for collection, thus minimising the labour required, with consequent economy in cost. This is not the most desirable of systems and appreciable improvements would be the provision of a municipal dustbin scheme and the carrying out of individual collections, both of which would involve considerable increase in expenditure. The "paper sack" system of collection might well prove popular. Possibly the public might not object to paying more for such tangible improvements.

Difficulty was experienced in maintaining and recruiting staff.

Waste paper was collected in trailers attached to refuse vehicles and a separate weekly collection was made from business premises.

Trade refuse continued to be collected as far as resources permitted, the amount received for this service was £58 9s. 8d. There was the usual increase in the bulk of refuse to be collected occasioned by construction of new houses and increase in the consumption of canned foods.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All refuse is disposed of at the Council's Tip, off Thanet Way, Yorkletts, consolidation and sealing being carried out by a Bristol Angledozer.

Picking rights of salvageable material, other than waste paper realised £80. Waste paper collected and baled amounted to 81 tons 16 cwts. producing in revenue £613 11s. 7d.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 TO 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937:-

INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	17	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	85	111	9	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	3	-	-
T O T A L S	102	131	9	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	2	1	-	1	-
T O T A L S	10	8	-	2	-

FACTORIES ACT CONTD/

OUTWORK

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) apparel) Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	4	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL

The destruction of rats and mice continues to occupy a large percentage of the General Assistant's time. He has been fully trained in the Ministry's methods, which have proved most satisfactory in dealing with infestations.

The sewers were test baited and subsequently treated. Infestations were generally light but any "let-up" would undoubtedly result in a rapid build up and attendant surface infestations.

The following tables give particulars of work carried out.

RODENT CONTROL (CONTINUED)

	Local Autho- rity (1)	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses (2)	All Other (including Business Premises) (3)	Total of Columns 1, 2 & 3. (4)	Agricul- tural (5)
1. No. of properties in L.A.'s district	31	7,552	1,067	8,650	21
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of:- (a) Notification (b) Survey (c) Otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	- 30 1	126 130 520	10 36 241	136 196 762	- 19 2
3. Total inspections carried out	109	1,379	131	1,619	19
4. No. of properties inspected (in Section (2) which were found to be infested by:- (a) Rats - Major Rats - Minor (b) Mice - Major Mice - Minor	2 2 - -	1 131 - 23	- 6 - 4	2 139 - 27	- 2 - 2
5. No. of infested properties (in Sec- tion 4) treated by L.A.	4	154	10	168	-
6. Total treatments carried out (includ- ing re-treatments).	8	164	10	182	-
7. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	6				

CIVIL DEFENCE

The organisation and training of the Welfare Section remained the responsibility of the Health Inspector, the brunt of the work being carried out by Mrs. J.G. Edmonds, the W.V.S. Organiser and her Members, to whom my thanks are given.

STAFF

The staff of the Health Department comprises:-

The Chief Public Health Inspector,
Mr. G.W. Carr, Additional Public Health Inspector,
Miss G.M. Lemar, Clerk/Shorthand-typist,
Mr. P.J. Day, General Assistant.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion I would express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their encouragement and support, to Dr. Harvey, for his unfailing help and advice, and to the Chief Officers and staffs for their continued co-operation.

To my staff I give my thanks for their loyal and able assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F.W.I. WHITEHOUSE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

